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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1872. NO. 206.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Serrano's Battle With Carlists.

MADRID, May 7.—Marshal Serrano has made an official report of his engagement with the forces under Don Carlos in Navarre. The Marshal says that after a serious resistance by he insurgents, his troops succeeded in piercing their line, and finally annihilated the entire force. He will now concentrate his troops in Biscay and drive out the insurgents of that province, leaving the volunteers to pursue Don Carlos, who fled toward Addindes. The Carbineers, who are acquainted with the country, will pursue the rebel bands who may yet remain in Navarre. The insurgents continue to come in and surrender. Seven hundred and fifty prisoners have arrived at Pampeluna. The government forces operating against the insurrectionists are continually being reinforced.

International Sensation in Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, May 7.—The action of the police authorities in forbidding members of the International Society from holding a meeting in this city on Sunday, and the subsequent arrest of the President of the branch here, gave rise to great excitement among the members of the organization. A large number gathered in the streets, and created considerable alarm by their violent denunciations of the government. They were finally dispersed by the police, and at present all is quiet. It has been deemed prudent, however, to place a military guard around all the public buildings and palaces until the excitement has entirely subsided. The leading members of the society of this city will be prosecuted for high treason. The police are adopting energetic measures to suppress any tumult which may arise.

The Carlist Defeat.

PARIS, May 7.—*L'Union* newspaper admits that the main body of Carlists in Spain was surprised and lost 700 men, and that Don Carlos fled to the mountains, but denies that he was pursued by the Government troops.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, May 7.—The session of the House of Commons last night was devoted mainly to the debate on the Scotch Education bill. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Gordon, member for the Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities, which provides that Scriptures shall form part of the instruction in schools, was carried against the Government by a vote of 216 to 209.

Advices received here by telegraph from Australia state that heavy floods, which caused terrible loss of life, occurred in Melbourne. Four hundred persons were drowned. The growing crops have been greatly damaged.

A *Times* special dispatch from Madrid says Don Carlos fled toward the French frontier, and Marshal Serrano with his troops are in pursuit of the pretender, and expects to overtake him.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 7.—The steamship Samaritan, from New York, has arrived from Moville.

The Markets.

LONDON, May 7, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾; for account 93. American securities—5-20s of '62, 93¾; 5-20s of '65, 90¾; 5-20s of '67, 92¾; 10-40s 89.

FRANKFORT, May 7.—U. S. bonds—5-20s of '62, 96.

PARIS, May 7.—Rentes 54 francs 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—Cotton flat and irregular; middling uplands 10¼, Orleans 10¾; sales 12,000 bales; 2s 9d; red spring 11s 4½d@11s 8d; red winter 12s. Flour 27s6s. Corn 34s. Pork 74s. Lard 41s.

ANTWERP, May 7.—Petroleum 43½ francs.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Omaha-Council Bluffs Controversy—The Fight Really Between Chicago and St. Louis.

CHICAGO, May 7.—The *Tribune* publishes an interview with President Horace F. Clark, of the Union Pacific Company, with reference to the transfer controversy between Omaha and Councils Bluffs. President Clark says the Union Pacific Road had its eastern terminus on the west bank of the Missouri river in order to facilitate the transfer of passengers and freight. Upon the completion of the bridge the Iowa roads, whose termini were upon the east side of the river, sought to compel the delivery of all freight and passengers upon their territory. They refused to run their trains through to Omaha, or to permit them to be run by any transfer company. The Union Pacific had no legal authority, and was prohibited by its contracts with Omaha and Douglass county from making transfers on the Iowa side. They therefore contracted temporarily with a third party to make transfers over the bridge. President Clark says it is really a fight between St. Louis and Chicago, and if the Iowa roads see proper to force the traffic from Omaha into the west side, and thus to run it to St. Louis, the Union Pacific is not responsible for the damage which may ensue to Chicago interest.

Seeking Redress for the Murder of His Son.

NEW YORK, May 7.—A Havana letter of April 24 says: Don Alvarez de la Campa, father of one of the young students so brutally massacred by the volunteers last November, had written an address to the King of Spain, which he sent on to Madrid by General Valanca, and in which he demanded justice on all implicated in the murder of his child. Of his address he had caused several thousand copies to be printed for circulation both in Spain and Cuba. The leaders of the butchery, dreading the result of the address, determined if possible to suppress it. They now that Gen. Palanca had taken with the address to the King a number of documents clearly proving the facts stated by Mr. De la Campa. Among these documents is a letter addressed by the Governor of Havana, Lopez Roberts, to De la Campa after the arrest of the latter's son, and which is said to be convincing proof of the private instructions which instigated the Governor to make arrests. The leading volunteers are determined to force De la Campa, either by persuasion or threats, to telegraph Gen. Palanca instructions not to present the address. Gen. Palanca had only left for Spain by the last steamer and counter orders from De la Campa would reach him on his arrival at Cadiz. Threats of instant death filled to frighten De la Campa into signing a telegram already written, and the latter sought the protection of the government, and hastened to the acting Captain General and to the Governor of Havana. The latter advised him to leave the Island, because he assured him he could not for want of means guarantee either his life or property. Upon this advice De la Campa acted, taking the steamer Germania for Europe.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Fifteenth General Conference of the African Methodist Church is in session at Nashville. Delegates are in attendance from eighteen States; also, Bishops Quinn, of Indiana, Payne and Shorter, of Ohio, Wayman, of Baltimore, Campbell, of Philadelphia, Ward, of California, and Brown, of the District of Columbia.

The St. Clair and Carondelet Bridge Company have contracted with a Connecticut firm for constructing a bridge across the Mississippi river at South St. Louis, to be completed in two years, at a cost of about four million dollars. The bridge will be double track, both railroad and carriage way.

William Webb, alias "Buck," confined in the Eastern Penitentiary, at Philadelphia, killed his room mate, Michael Trimbur, yesterday, by striking him on the head with an iron plate.

The local option bill was lost in the New York Senate yesterday. The registry bill, and the bill regulating processions in cities passed the Senate. The House adopted a resolution that it is inexpedient to take further action in relation to the impeachment of Judge Cardozo, having resigned, and thus anticipated the next session.

The Republican caucus of the Connecticut legislature for the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator will be held on Thursday evening.

There was great excitement among steamboatmen at Milwaukee yesterday. The boats nearly all the lines have been stopped by a United States Supervising Inspector, making a complete blockade in the freight business, and doing incalculable injury to the lines.

A schism has divided the Mormon church in Williamsburg, N. Y. Of two hundred members, seventeen have declared against polygamy and have started a church in the missionary style. They have chosen their elders and priests, and are determined to wage a crusade against the others, who have maintained the doctrine of polygamy and advocate immigration to Utah.

William B. Franklin, a prominent New York city dentist, and for the past eight or ten years a member of the Seventh regiment, hanged himself early Monday morning at his residence, No. 945 Sixth avenue. Cause, business troubles.

Seventeen professional gamblers of various nationalities have been banished from the Isle of Cuba.

The Massachusetts Legislature was prorogued yesterday after a session of one hundred and sixty-six days, the shortest in the past nine years.

Springfield, Mass., yesterday voted 93 against and in favor prohibiting the sale of ale and beer. Chicope, Holyoke and Northampton also went for prohibition, and Westfield and Palmer divided in favor of granting licenses to sell.

An election in Shelbyville, Ind., yesterday, resulted in the election of four Republicans as councilmen, making the city government Republican entire, for the first time.

POLITICAL.

The Tennessee Democracy and the Cincinnati Convention.

NASHVILLE, May 7.—The Democratic State Convention assembles in Nashville on the 9th inst. Its object is the nomination of a candidate for Governor, the appointment of a delegate to the National Convention, and probably the selection of a Presidential electoral ticket. The interest in the action of the Convention has greatly increased since the Cincinnati Convention met. The *Courier* suggests that the Convention give expression to an honest and hearty indorsement of the ticket and platform presented at Cincinnati, believing that the effect upon other States will be salutary. The *Union and American* leaves it to the National Convention to determine, after full and free conference, what action shall be taken by the Democratic party.

Republican Activity in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS May 7.—The Republican State Executive Committee have issued a call for County Conventions throughout the State for the organization of Congressional District Committees, with at view to a thorough organization of the party for the coming campaign.

A Chicago dispatch says: Mr. Schurz's estimate of the hostility of the Germans seems to be confirmed, at least by the sentiment of the Chicago Germans. Governor Koerer, of this State, chairman of delegation, like Judges Hoadley and Mathews, of Ohio, repudiates the ticket, and declares that it is incomprehensible how a convention of so many distinguished men could prove such a failure. All the signs in this city indicate that the Democrats will repudiate the ticket, and that it has demoralized and scattered the Republican insurgents.

An intimate friend of Mr. Greeley says Mr. Greeley will not withdraw under any circumstances, unless the Democracy should nominate an offensive man or put up a bad platform; that he felt sure of New York and several other States if there were three candidates. He will not sever his connection with the *Tribune* but will sustain the platform on which he was nominated.

The New York *Express* points out the things in favor of Mr. Greeley, to show how the Democrats can take him, concluding, however, as follows:

"But, we repeat, the Democrats are not bound by anything done at Cincinnati. Neither their co-operation nor advice were asked, and if anybody obtruded it upon them they did what was indelicate, if not positively indecent. This week, from this city, the National Democratic Convention will be called, and when assembled it will act, we trust and believe, in the general interests of the whole country."

The New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who interviewed Mr. Greeley a day after his nomination, concludes his letter by remarking that his chances of an election depend on whether he receives the Democratic nomination, and then adds:

"If he fail to obtain it, and if the Democrats nominate a party candidate of their own, he will have no chance whatever. As an independent candidate, he could not draw off enough Republican votes to defeat Grant, for the issues of the Republicans who now support him, will, in case of his failure to receive Democratic indorsement, drop away from the Greeley third party, and vote for Grant rather than permit the success of the Democratic candidate. In the event of a separate Democratic nomination, I should not be surprised to see Greeley withdraw from the canvass and the Liberal Republican movement collapse in a short time."

The Washington *Patriot* comes out against holding the National Convention at St. Louis, on the ground that it should be free to act from all local Liberal Republican influence. It then speaks of candidates as follows: "We think that Convention will nominate—whether they will place the Democrat and Conservative standard in the hands of some one heretofore unknown in political conflicts, or whether they will call to the front the ranks a faithful and scarred veteran to lead in the contest—remains in the future; but no individual and no journal has any warrant or authority for saying that the Democratic National Convention will not confer its honors either the nomination of Grant and Colfax, to be made at Philadelphia, or that of Greeley and Brown, already made at Cincinnati."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 7, 1872.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONFERENCE.

In the Methodist General Conference to-day, Rev. Allyn moved that the reports of the Book Concern investigation be carried to the Committee on Book Concern. Rev. Endsley moved to refer them to a committee of two from each book district. Rev. Dr. Calmot moved to refer them to a committee of thirteen appointed by the Bishops, who would have power to sit during the Conference. This was tabled. Mr. Ovaell, from Wyoming, moved that the matter be referred to two delegates to be directed by different Conferences. After further debate Conference adjourned without deciding.

The quadrennial report of the agents of the Methodist Book Concern shows that it owns $717,904 in Book Concern building and fittings, or three-fourths of the value, the other fourth belonging to the Missionary Society, making the total cost $959,356. A portion of the building is rented for $77,800 annually, which pays interest at seven per cent. upon the whole cost of the property, and leaves a balance of $6,175 towards paying taxes and insurance. Bonds of the Concern to the amount of half a million towards the cost of the property, payable after three years and due in fifteen years from June 1st, '69, were all taken at par and accrued interest without brokerage or advertising. The sales of books for the last four years amount to $2,426,840, and the profits $362,094, of which $105,413 has been paid under General Conference appropriations, and the balance $256,681 added to the capital, which on November 30th last amounted to $1,055,189. The total assets, including real estate, were $1,856,021, and the liabilities $59,194. There was at the same time cash amounting to $75,159 on hand, and there was due from the Missionary Society $68,351, and from other parties $241,220.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Russell Sturgis, a prominent merchant of this city, died to-day.

Most of the principal actors and actresses of this city have volunteered to assist in benefits to be given the sufferers by Niblo's fire.

Patrick Kelly who recently gave $10,000 bail to answer charge of having counterfeit coin with intent to pass it, was again arrested today on a similar charge and committed in default of the same amount of bail given in the first case.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, MAY 7, 1872, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, cloudy and threatening weather, with rain, will prevail on Wednesday from the Ohio Valley northward and westward, and probably extend eastward over the lower Lake region. Partially cloudy weather, with southerly winds, over the Southern States, and partially cloudy weather, with easterly winds veering to northerly, over the southern portion of the Middle States and New England. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

Petroleum in Indian Territory.

Mr. P. M. Burchfield, of Oil City, recently returned from an extensive visit to Indian Territory, whither he went to prospect in the interest of the St. Louis Oil Company. Some seven thousand acres of land, leased from the Indians, has been located in the Territory. The company has made arrangements with Mr. B. for drilling a number of wells. The Oil City *Reporter* gives some account of Mr. Burchfield's observations in the Indian country.

At Oil Creek, Chickasaw nation, the principal petroleum deposits are found. The oil comes to the surface and runs out of broken rock in the hills. It is gathered by the Indians in the same manner as practised in the early days of oil development. The surface oil is a beautiful dark green of about twenty-seven degrees gravity. The rocks presented an appearance of upheaval at some remote period, by earthquake or other cause. By introducing a stick in the fissures of this rock, gas and oil bubbles forth freely. Sinking a stick in the ground is followed by the same results. The rock is a hard, white sand, limestone and slate. This latter seems on edge, while the sand rock and limestone lie flat. Occasional ledges of granite and fine marble are also found. From the surface indications Mr. Burchfields satisfied that development will lead to the discovery of an oil field as productive as our own. The distance from the oil fields to Red River, where the Texas Railroad is about forty miles, which road is being completed as fast as possible.

A HAVANA correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* has been to the Tacon Theater and heard Tamberlik. He notices the fact that the intervals between the acts are extraordinarily long. But when, tired of waiting for the rise of the curtain, the stranger goes outside of the theater, the interminable delay is explained. All the houses in the neighborhood are cafes, dazzlingly lighted up and resplendent with gilding, and in those cafes the larger part of the audience are eating ices or sipping absinthe or smoking cigarettes. So quaint are Paris in the fine days before Sedan! Was ever gayer or brighter than round about the Tacon in the evening.

The Superior of the new Roman Catholic order which has undertaken the education of the colored people of the South, says he found in five States that they were relapsing into Fetichism and Voodooism, with all its revolting rites, and that thousands of them are without any creed whatever. This is probably an extreme statement, however.

XXL CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. CHANDLER offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five to inquire whether any steamboat lines should be subsidized by the Government, and if so, which lines and to what extent. The Senate, he said, was acting in the dark in respect to subsidy generally, and he thought the whole subject should be investigated.

Mr. KELLOGG objected and the resolution went over.

At the expiration of the morning hour the unfinished business, the Postoffice Appropriation bill, was taken up. The pending question was on concurring in the amendment in Committee of the Whole increasing the subsidy to the Pacific Mail steamship line to one million dollars per annum, after the expiration of the existing contract. The amendment was further amended so as to give the government the right to take vessels in case of war at a price not greater than the original cost, and it was concurred in.

The striking out of the section prohibiting ex-officials of the government from acting as claim agents against the government was concurred in.

Mr. FENTON offered a substitute increasing the subsidy for mail service with Brazil to $400,000 per annum for semi-monthly service, subject to the same conditions as the Pacific Mail subsidy. Agreed to—ayes 25, nays 24.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment increasing the subsidy to the San Francisco and Australian line to $400,000, the service to be semi-monthly.

After discussion, on motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment, requiring the Pacific Mail line, as a condition of the increase of subsidy, to continue its line between San Francisco and New York by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Agreed to, yeas 23, nays 18.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill limiting to one per cent. the expense of the issue and reissue of loans, legal tender notes, fractional currency, &c. Passed.

Mr. NEGLEY, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the erection of a railroad bridge across the Missouri river at Boonville, Missouri. Passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the deficiency bill. The amendments in reference to the drawbacks for cotton seized by the government after the close of the war, requiring proof of loyalty of claimants, came up and gave rise to a long discussion, the Committee on Ways and Means recommending non-concurrence and reporting a substitute for it less exacting on claimants. Finally the substitute was adopted by yeas and nays—yeas 116, nays 71. The clause relating to the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay lawful owners or their legal representatives for all cotton seized after 19th of June, 1865, by agents of the Government the net proceeds, without interest, of sales of said cotton actually paid into the treasury of the United States, provided that the receipt thereof shall be taken and received in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for or on account of the seizure of said cotton,

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1872.

In Col. COOPER'S reply to Mr. ATKINSON the exports of cereals, including rye, corn, etc., for two years was printed "11,500,000," whereas it should have been "41,500,000." This error arose from the indistinctness of the copy from which we printed. This correction is essential to Mr. COOPER'S argument.

It is said that the Republicans in Congress are canvassing the Presidential question. If there are doubts surrounding the question, the prompt repeal of the income tax and the cordial seconding by Congress of General GRANT'S Civil Service Reform efforts will go far to remove them. And this the Republicans can do any hour they choose. Let us tell them that their failure thus far to do so has had a great deal to do in crowding present embarrassments. General GRANT has been wiser and more faithful than Congress. He has steadily recommended the repeal of the hateful tax; and although Congress would not second his efforts, but has treated them with disdain, he has steadily pushed ahead in Civil Service Reform. Let Congress now adopt his recommendations, support him in his efforts to lift the burdens of taxation and purify the Civil Service, and the political situation will be greatly relieved of whatever embarrassments now surround it.

REMARKING on the opinions expressed in various quarters that the *Tribune's* lately avowed purpose to be henceforth something other than a partisan gladiator would probably be overborne by the unexpected nomination at Cincinnati, that journal declares it means to disappoint them, and says that, while its convictions on grave public questions will be expressed with due frankness, it will still try to treat those who differ from it in so fair a manner "that they will have no reason and rarely a pretext for complaint." This is good news, and we suggest that, as an earnest of the sincerity of its professions, the *Tribune* should at once explain to its Detroit namesake the reason why, although for months it has been in the habit of publishing extracts from that journal under the head of the "Voice of the Independent Press"—now that that paper has manifested its "independence" by declining, as it says, to put its neck "inside of a Democratic collar at Cincinnati," it is termed an "administration" journal? The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Let us see what the *Tribune* will do in this matter.

IT is a somewhat noticeable fact that every "Liberal" journal of prominence in the country, exclusive, of course, of the candidate's own paper, should—in pressing the claims of the chosen nominee of the Cincinnati Convention upon the country—incorporate so many and marked references to his whims, crotchets, vanities, credulity, intimacy with political adventurers, his defects of judgment, his susceptibility to flattery, his indiscretion and habit of making extreme concessions at grave crises. The Chicago *Tribune*, Cincinnati *Commercial*, Springfield *Republican* and other journals have each something to say on this head. And now the question arises whether a man—granting him to be capable and honest—who is compact of such palpable flaws of mind and infirmities of temper, is a proper person to preside over the vast and intricate concerns of this Republic. What is needed more than anything else is a safe man at the helm—one who can be relied on at every point of the compass and in all stress of weather. Theoretically, Mr. GREELEY doubtless knows a good deal about political navigation. But the vital question is—could he be trusted to guide the ship?

THE tabular exhibit of the States represented in the Cincinnati Convention and of the votes which they cast for the various candidates, shows that the principal strength of Mr. GREELEY was in the South. In the old slave States (excepting Missouri), he received a vote of 131, to 68 for Adams, 27 for CHASE, and 6 scattering. In the East—except in his own State, he was largely in the minority, while the Western States went nearly two to one against him. Of course there was an ultimate change of votes in his favor; but the curious fact remains that his first big boost came largely from the "carpet-baggers" whom he has again and again denounced as the most vile and worthless scum ever spawned of the cankers of war and reconstruction. It is respectfully suggested that these politicians, many of whom will unquestionably take the stump for the candidate of their choice, might derive an additional impulse and incentive to earnest labor in his behalf by a thorough study of the speech which he delivered in New York last year on his return from the South. There is nothing like fully understanding what people really think about each other, and in the speech in question these gentlemen will find out what Mr. GREELEY knows about carpet-baggers, depicted in the liveliest colors imaginable. We suggest, also, that the candidate should print a number of copies for gratuitous distribution among these henchmen.

THE editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, who was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, dogmatizes the advantage taken of the situation by GRATZ BROWN as "indecent;" says he has "discredited a movement to which he should have brought sacrifices rather than intrigues;" and complains that the ticket involves a total change of the Democratic line of battle, "and a reorganization of terms and technicalities as well as forces." He further concedes that the bargain has cost the alienation of the Germans and the Revenue Reformers. The sudden attachment of FRANK BLAIR and GRATZ BROWN for Mr. GREELEY, coupled with the hazy talk about SCHURZ indulged in by their friends, looks, he says, very like an arrangement to embarrass and ultimately to discomfit the man who, more than all of them combined, has given the movement form and body and pressure; and he states that his suspicions are shared by many persons as disinterested as himself and far more accustomed than the mysteries of political intrigue. He calls upon Gov. BROWN to clear his doorsills of the ascriptions so freely laid there, and says the country demands to be informed correctly concerning the whole matter before it proceeds any further. This is very candid and sincere; but it can hardly be called backing one's friends. It is likely, too, that there will be more talk of the same sort from other quarters. And this is the movement which, it was boasted, was to set honor, and truth, and generosity above the exigencies of party or the circumstances of success. Bah!

AN important statement, setting forth the character and claims of the American school system, has recently been prepared at the request of the Japanese Embassy, for translation and circulation in Japan. It has been indorsed by a large number of College Presidents, Superintendents of State instruction, Governors, Senators, and other persons interested in or officially connected with our public schools; and is, upon the whole, a clear and concise exposition of our theory and practice concerning them. There are one or two important errors in the statement, however. Education with us is not, as is claimed, "universal;" and while it is true that "the State, for its own protection and progress should see that public schools are established in which at least the rudiments of an education may be acquired by every boy and girl," it is equally true that this authority does not concern itself to see that these opportunities are availed of. It is likely that the shrewd Japanese folk, reading the statement that a good system of education fosters virtue, truth, submission to authority, enterprise and thrift, and thereby promotes national prosperity and power; while, on the other hand, ignorance tends to laziness, poverty, vice, crime, riot, and consequently to national weakness, will indulge in a good many exclamations of wonder that a system which is regarded as so essential to the best interest and welfare of the land, should not be made obligatory instead of voluntary, as now. Probably, however, the Japanese Government will act more wisely than ourselves in this matter. It certainly will if it believes only half of what the document asserts.

DEMOCRATIC SPLIT ON GREELEY.

The *World* says of the Cincinnati Convention that "the leading nomination," meaning Mr. GREELEY, is "such that the Democratic party is compelled to repudiate it and to demand of their National Convention a straight-out Democratic ticket." Still further it says:

"Whatever else the Cincinnati Convention may have done or failed to do, it has at least cleared itself of all deference for Democratic wishes, and suspicion of courting Democratic support. If it had nominated Mr. Adams or Judge Davis, it would have left the indorsement of its ticket by the Democratic National Convention an open question, with a strong probability that the public sentiment of the party would favor a confirmation. But, in point of fact, the Cincinnati Convention has utterly ignored the Democratic party, treating it as if it were of no account and not worth considering. If it had deliberately aimed to give the Democratic party a dose it would not swallow, the Cincinnati Convention could not (with perhaps the single exception of Charles Sumner) have presented a name taken from men still in active politics which so completely represents tenacious opposition to the Democratic party, its ideas, its policy, and its views of the philosophy of government. But just in proportion as such a candidate is fitted to repel Democratic support, just in that proportion it makes a strong appeal to Republican popularity and favor. * * *

"The Democratic party might have accepted Adams, it might have accepted Trumbull, might have accepted Davis, might have accepted Brown, might have accepted Palmer; but it never contemplated as possible the nomination of Mr. Greeley, its vehement, life-long assailant; and had Democrats foreseen such a nomination, they would never have held out the least hope of a Democratic adoption of the Cincinnati ticket. There is no way by which the Cincinnati Convention could have so completely exploded every suspicion of Democratic influence as by the nomination of Horace Greeley. He, above all others, is the candidate the Democratic party did not want, and whose possible selection never entered into its calculations when it was disposed to look with favor on the Cincinnati movement."

POLITICAL DISENCHANTMENT.

As all our readers are aware, the German element is very strong in Cincinnati, with a very decided and well defined public opinion of their own concerning all the great questions and movements by which the country is agitated. It should even seem that the Tentons of the City of Pork are more earnest and demonstrative politicians than the members of the same nationality in any other city of the West. In the Liberal, or so-called Reform movement, they were especially and enthusiastically interested, as has for some time been manifest in the zeal and fervor with which the collective German daily press of the city have supported its principles and aims. Peculiar significance therefore attaches to the impression made upon these organs of German opinion by the proceedings and final action of the late Convention. The Pittsburgh *Freiheits Freund* with the late Cincinnati German papers in hand, says that "they clearly enough reflect the disenchantment which the nomination of GREELEY has entased in the German camp;" a remark fully sustained by the citations then made:

First, the *Volksblatt*, whose editor is the well known Herr Hassaurek, declares that the nomination of Greeley was wholly unexpected. The danger actually dreaded, it seems, by the honest and real friends of Reform was the success of some such candidate as Davis or Curtin, a peril against which they had their weapons set; whereas no body expected that the Fentonites would come on from New York, and taking possession of a movement purely western in the beginning, would, after the New York manner, turn it to account for themselves. The western Republicans were disconcerted with their party, because it had become the willing instrument of the most unjust and oppressive tariff system, and in the way of Reform they get as candidate for the Presidency Mr. Horace Greeley, the chief representative and supporter of this very system!

Frederick Hecker and others had come to Cincinnati to seek protection against the temperance tendencies which, it appears, have lately dominated the Republican party in most of the States, and they get Horace Greeley, the high-priest and leading defender of all sorts of temperance legislation! To those who looked forward to the convention as to the inauguration of a new political era, Mr. Hassaurek supposes the disenchantment must have been very painful. *He* entertained no such extravagant hopes, though he did trust the Convention would give him an opportunity, in the person of Charles Francis Adams, to vote for a statesman endowed with the needful qualifications for the position and able worthily and with dignity to represent the country. "The nomination of Mr. Adams would have been equivalent to an election. Of the nomination of Mr. Greeley, no one will say as much."

The *Courier* speaks respectfully and kindly of Mr. Greeley, as a radically honest man, whose whims and hobbies even are founded on conviction. His magnanimity and placability—in a word, all his merits and services and qualities of availability—are duly recognized by the *Courier*, which then says: "But it is not here a question as to the purity of character and the popularity of Mr. Greeley, but as to a conflict of principles. Greeley is known to be a thoroughgoing, out and out tariff man, and as such aids and favors the monopolists. Further, he is not a safe and trustworthy man who inspires confidence, but as a rule he jumps from one extreme to another. Nobody doubts that Greeley as a President would commit no corrupt or dirty action, but the sneaks and swindlers could use him just as during the war General Fremont was bamboozled. In a word, Greeley is an unpractical man; he is a doctrinaire politician and an idealist. Between Grant and Greeley the opposition of the so-called 'loyal' and Reform elements is not sufficiently positive. The line between the two is not drawn sharply enough. With the nomination of Greeley the standpoint of the new movement is displaced; with Greeley it would fall into a false direction. In one word, he is not the man for the situation."

The *Volksfreund*, a Democratic paper which warmly favored the plans of the Convention, criticises its action in strong language. It says that "the decisive performance in the last act of the great political tragedy of the Cincinnati Convention was a miserable political assassination perpetrated by one chief leader of the Liberal Republican movement upon the other, by Gratz Brown upon Carl Schurz. The motives of the infamous knavery were revenge and personal advantage. Carl Schurz, who knew that Gratz Brown does not possess the right qualities for a President, had refused to help Brown to the nomination, and had also spoken out against the nomination of Horace Greeley. When it came to the nomination Brown had at all events already concluded his engagement with the Greeley people. When he had become convinced that his small vote would not increase, he asked for an opportunity to speak, which Schurz, against the rule, allowed him, in mere politeness and in the trust that he would not abuse the privilege, and would only announce his own withdrawal. Instead of this, after making his declaration of withdrawal, Mr. Brown went on highly to eulogize Horace Greeley and then called on his friends and the delegates generally to vote for him. The object of this unheard-of encroachment was twofold; first, to give Carl Schurz a deadly dagger thrust, and then to secure to himself the support of the Greeley people in the nomination for Vice President. The shameful plan succeeded perfectly, as only a few delegates outside of Greeley's friends had any suspicion of what properly was aimed at and going on. Through the same sixth ballot, in which as every one expected Adams would be chosen, Greeley's nomination took place, and amidst the greatest noise and disorder, which reduced the Convention to a veritable mob, after many attempts Gratz Brown received the nomination for Vice President as Judas wages for his mean bargain—as a price for his assassin-like bandit service."

A REMARKABLE TRIAL.

One of the most interesting recent events in France has been the trial of the editors of the *Figaro* newspaper on the prosecution of General TROCHU. Though somewhat old by this time, the impression produced in Paris and throughout France by the trial is still very distinct and exciting, and the possible effects of some of the testimony on the reputation of several distinguished people render the subject permanently important. According to the Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, the French public have been greatly moved by the details given by a great number of the witnesses, persons of high social and official position, concerning the attitude of the ex-Empress during the last days of her reign. In fact, the lady is proved to have borne herself like a heroine of the antique stamp, and as became the character in which she appeared. As attested by General CHABAUD-LATOUR and others, her language was,—"it is not a question of saving the dignity, but of saving France," and in this view she proposed to General TROCHU to recall the Orleans Princes and give them command. Not much to his credit under the circumstances, General TROCHU suspected that this offer of the Empress was a snare laid to catch his well known Orleanist sympathies. EUGENIE is also proved to have displayed amidst the present perils and anticipated horrors of the time an admirable degree of courage, fortitude and self-command. Even the man of Sedan does not suffer in reputation by the revelations of this strange trial. He too seems to have been more concerned for France than for his dynasty, and is shown to have practised a measure of self-abnegation which it is painful to his enemies to hear of, surrendering at once his command in chief and his design of returning to Paris in deference to the judgment and wishes of his Generals. At this trial Marshal MACMAHON repeated the declaration which he some time ago made before the Committee of Inquiry on the conduct of the war, that "the entire responsibility for the fatal march to Sedan rested upon himself and on the Council of Ministers who recommended it, and that the step was disapproved by the Emperor. MACMAHON, chivalrous Celt that he is, was particular in saying that he made his statement "on honor as a soldier and gentleman." It might be confidently inferred, if we were not so assured by competent reporters, that this testimony has not injured the cause of the Bonapartists in France. Some readers may need to be told that Gen. TROCHU failed to establish his charge of defamation against the *Figaro*, which had denounced him for having deserted the Empress in her distress. The meaning of the jury in rendering their verdict seems to have been that the General's conduct was so uncertain and so inconsistent with his voluntary promises, given "on the faith of a Breton of a Catholic, and of a soldier," as fairly to expose him to the offensive criticism which he had incurred. Thus wags the world; a LOUIS NAPOLEON vindicated and honored, while TROCHU, regarded by those who know him best as an honorable man and a brave soldier, animated by the most elevated and patriotic motives, is covered with disgrace. His case is peculiarly hard, because its explanation is, no doubt, found in the fact that he was merely unequal to the position which he was led to accept, not by ambition but through devotion to duty. So much was conceded by the jury, which, while refusing to find his critics guilty of defamation, found them guilty of outrage or wanton insult, and awarded them appropriate punishment for the offense. But in such a stripe even, accords unqualified support to the Cincinnati nominations—certainly no Republican paper has so signified. Possibly half a dozen Democratic papers may have expressed a willingness to take the ticket if the Democratic National Convention so decides; but many more have positively repudiated it. We believe that this is about the extent of the strength which the "Liberal" ticket has "developed" thus far in Pennsylvania.

A VETERAN'S VOICE.

Our venerable fellow-citizen, Hon. ANDREW STEWART, of Uniontown, whose first entrance into public life occurred more than half a century ago, and who is now between eighty and ninety years of age, in Monday's New York *Tribune* publishes a letter concerning the beneficial influence of protective duties on the productive industries of the country, which for clearness of statement, cogency of reasoning and conclusiveness of proof, has hardly, if ever, been excelled. The letter is addressed to Speaker BLAINE, and has direct reference to the subject of the tariff, now under discussion in the House. Mr. STEWART completely demolishes the false assumption of the free-traders that all protective as well as revenue duties are added to the price of domestic as well as foreign goods, and paid by the consumer, and proves by a formidable array of established facts that protective duties levied on articles we successfully manufacture at home, must necessarily, in the end, by the investment of capital, competition and increased supply, invariably bring about a reduction of prices. With reference to Mr. KEER'S earnestly expressed purpose of reducing the duties on iron and woolen goods below the point of adequate protection, thus destroying $878,000,000, the value of the present home supply of those articles, Mr. STEWART shows that the effect of this action on the prices of these articles in the markets of the world, would be to nearly double them, besides destroying millions of American capital, throwing hundreds of thousands of workingmen out of employ, and impoverishing our farmers everywhere, for the sole sake of enriching foreigners at our expense. So, too, with regard to all other kinds of goods brought from abroad in competition with American manufacturers. Mr. STEWART also points out the important fact that inadequate protection is worse than none, in that it tends to encourage manufacturers to struggle on until they are ruined; whereas, if all protection were withdrawn at once, they would save their capital by transferring it to some better employment. The venerable statesman moreover holds that protective duties should be specific and *ad valorem* duties not only promoting frauds and undervaluations, but, by going up and down with the price of foreign goods, taking away protection when foreign goods are low and protection is most needed, and giving higher protection when from their advanced rates it is not so much required. Mr. STEWART forcibly calls attention to the fact that while to non-producers and rich monopolists it is a matter of small concern how low the products or the wages of labor may be, yet to productive labor, the great source of national wealth, embracing more than three-fourths of our entire population, protection is life and free trade is death. Comparatively brief as the letter is, it is one of the most valuable contributions to this important question which has been made for a long time, and shows that the great age of the writer has neither obscured the clearness of his vision, impaired the vigor of his mind, nor lessened his patriotic interest in his country's welfare.

THE REPUBLICANS IN CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The New York *Times* enters upon an interesting line of discussion, in view of the political situation, touching "the immediate duty of Congress." It does not doubt that "a considerable proportion of the men who went to Cincinnati were sincere in their purposes." It then says:

"The question now is, cannot they, and those who sympathize with them, be again attracted to the Republican party? Can we not leave the Greeley and Brown ticket, on the morrow of the Philadelphia Convention, with no support but such as it may derive from the greedy place-hunters, who, like the candidates, desert the party because they cannot extort from it the power and influence they are unfit to exercise?"

The opinion is expressed that "this is possible," and the *Times* intimates that in the revenue and civil service questions lies the whole matter.

It is encouraging that at last the deep injury to the Republican party by the unwise course of the Republicans in Congress, in keeping alive the hateful income tax, and the contemptuous treatment which Civil Service Reform as proposed has received at their hands, begins to be realized. The weight of responsibility resting on the shoulders of those Republicans and their followers in the Senate and House of Representatives who have thus far denied the earnest wishes of the country, can scarcely be estimated. The *Times*, as the recognized "organ" of the Administration, does well to call their attention to the consequences of their action and to the necessity of amendment while amendment is yet possible.

We cordially second the recommendation of the *Times* that the Republicans in Congress improve the time at their disposal in repairing the injury that has been committed to the party. It is not difficult to find the beginning of the Cincinnati movement. It was as early as the displacement of Senator SUMNER and the substitution of Mr. CAMERON as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. That blunder may yet be repaired. It may be impossible to repair some of the mistakes which followed, resulting from the antagonism engendered by this first grave error; but the income tax may be abolished and Civil Service Reform heartily embraced. The field is wide wherein Mr. CONKLING, Mr. MORTON, Mr. BANKS and others can yet labor with good results.

We echo the words of the *Times* as words most fitly spoken, and only wish we could know that they would be heeded. "Congress," it says, "could rise at once to the height of the occasion—if it could lay aside for a moment the prejudices of its members—if it could shake off the thought of its part in dispensing patronage, and give to the President's efforts for reform that co-operation which he has repeatedly asked, and which it is their highest duty to afford, the hardest work of the next campaign would be done before the Convention meets."

PERSONAL.

It is reported that the widow of Richard Young, George Washington's overseer at Mount Vernon, is residing at Richmond Virginia. The venerable lady is nearly a hundred years old.

It seems that William Lloyd Garrison, the great anti-slavery apostle, was to a considerable degree instrumental in developing the literary career of the Quaker poet, John G. Whittier. Some forty years ago Mr. Garrison was editing a weekly paper in his native town of Newburyport, and Whittier was at work on his father's farm in East Haverhill, and was unknown beyond the limits of an obscure village. One morning Mr. Garrison picked from the floor of his office entry a poetical effusion, written on coarse paper with blue ink. Thinking, at first sight, that it was common doggerel, he was about to consign it to his waste basket, but on reading it he found it to be poetry of more than ordinary merit. It was published, and was followed by other pieces of still greater merit. Anxious to know the author of these anonymous contributions, Mr. Garrison made inquiry of the post-rider, who informed him that every week he left a parcel of papers with a boy at a farm-house in East Haverhill. Mr. Garrison at once rode to this secluded locality which has since become so well-known to the readers of "Snow Bound," where he found the youthful poet, a bashful boy, at work with his father, who, though a man of excellent sense, and possessed of a degree of intelligence which made him a sort of oracle among his neighbors, was decidedly utilitarian in his views, and was anything but pleased with the literary taste of his son. Mr. Garrison earnestly entreated him to place no restraints upon the poetical tendencies of the gifted boy who stood before him, little dreaming that he was destined to be an efficient colaborer in the reform to which he was about consecrating the best years of his life, and that the poet would live to celebrate in immortal verse the downfall of American slavery.

The London *Court Journal* makes the "important" announcement that the Princess of Wales has discontinued the use of the chignon. Ladies who desire to be in the fashion will therefore see that it is their duty at once to switch off from the further use of these disfigurements.

The following readable description, taken from an English journal, of the first appearance in London, in 1868, of the famous German composer and leader, Strauss, who is coming to the Boston jubilee, is apropos at the present time:

"Every night, in the middle of the concert, a slim and dandified young man, with a profuse black beard and mustache, would step jauntily on to the platform. His appearance was the signal for frantic applause, to which, fiddle and bow in hand, he bowed good humoredly; then turning sharp round, he would catch the eye of every one in the band, and raising his violin bow, would plunge into one of those rapturous dances which, once heard, could never be forgotten. Now shaking his bow at the distant drummer, egging on the wind, pricking up the basses, turning fiercely on the stringed instruments; then stamping, turning a pirouette, and dashing his bow down on his own fiddle-strings, the clear twanging of the Strauss violin would be heard for some moments above all the rest. Presently the orchestra sways as one man into the measure, which flows capriciously—now tearing along, then suddenly languishing, at the will of the electric violin. Strauss danced, pit and boxes danced, the very lights twinkled in time; everybody and every thing seemed to turn into a waltz or a galop by yonder inexorable 'pied Piper,' until some abrupt clang brought all to a close, and the little man was left bowing and smiling and capering backward to an audience beside themselves with delight. Nothing of the kind has been seen in England before, and all that can be said is that of its kind it is simply inimitable."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There is quite an influx of English immigrants into Virginia. A party is at present prospecting in that State who propose to purchase fifteen thousand acres of land, provided they find it in a body to suit them. Over fifty English families have recently purchased and settled in the vicinity of Gordonsville alone, and a number of others are expected to join them soon. These results have been obtained by private enterprise and extensive advertising in England.

Fires in the woods are reported from almost every part of the country, showing that the business of destruction has begun early. Many of them are caused by sparks from locomotives.

Three North Pole expeditions are in preparation in Europe, to sail during the present summer, respectively under the auspices of the Austrian, Swedish and German Governments. Including Captain Hall's expedition this makes four grand movements of discovery converging upon the pole.

Following the example of the agricultural laborers of England, the female servants are now commencing an agitation for the amelioration of their condition. At a recent meeting of this class, held for the purpose of forming a protective and benefit society, several of the speakers dwelt upon the unreasonableness of some of the duties which mistresses call on their servants to perform, and contended that the working hours should be from six in the morning until ten at night, with a weekly holiday and every other Sunday free. It was also urged that as mistresses were very particular regarding the characters of servants, some organization should be instituted to enable servants to learn something of the characters and tempers of those in whose service they were asked to engage. Reasonable enough, certainly.

The State authorities and managers of the South Carolina Lunatic Asylum are at odds, and in the meantime the inmates are starving. One day recently they had nothing to eat at all.

The secretary of a total abstinence society in Alabama acknowledges with thanks the receipt of five gallons of whisky as a contribution to the annual supper of the society.

The medal voted by Congress in 1857 to Cyrus W. Field for establishing telegraphic communication between the United States and Europe was recently discovered in a New York pawnbroker's shop, among a number of other unredeemed pledges. The fact of this national medal, which is said to bear every sign of genuineness, finding its way into such a place, is a mystery which is difficult to explain.

London will soon know its famous blue-coat school boys no more. Christ's Hospital is to be removed into the country, and the well-known building in Newgate street, dear to Charles Lamb, has been sold to a railway company.

Heinrich, the lately deceased headsman of Paris, believed the separated head did not immediately die, and used to relate confirmatory incidents, one of which was that a woman's head once made an effort to spit at him after it rolled into the basket.

The planters of Louisiana have adopted the practice of setting out large numbers of willow posts on their plantations, and find that, in almost every instance, they grow into trees, answering a double purpose—making the most durable posts, and at the same time giving shade and furnishing fuel.

The island of Kunie, which is to be the future residence of the Communists sentenced to simple transportation, was discovered by Cook, and called by him Pine Island, in 1774. It was taken possession of by France in 1853, in consequence of the massacre of the crew of the Alcmene in 1851. The island, which lies about thirty miles southeast of New Caledonia, the main French Polynesian possession, enjoys a most luxuriant and salubrious climate. Cannibalism may be considered as extinct, owing to the exertions of the missionaries, who have also acclimatized large flocks of live stock so as to divert the carnivorous appetites of the natives. Whether the Communists will take to devouring each other remains to be seen.

Under the new license laws of South Carolina clergymen must take out a license before being permitted to preach.

Wheat Failure in Lancaster County.

A correspondent of the Lancaster *Express*—"one of the oldest, most experienced and most reliable farmers in that county"—writes to that paper that there will be a wheat failure in Lancaster county. He says:

In some fields there will be a total failure, in others half a crop, and in some places—especially in the head of the Conestoga Valley—they may get nearly a full crop. It is almost certain that one half of the wheat will not be worth harvesting. In the northern and western parts of Lancaster county many fields will be plowed for corn, oats or barley—but as a general thing fields sown with the white beardy wheat, brought from Lebanon county some four or five years ago, have not done well. It is sometimes said farmers need not be in haste, as they may still get a good crop, but this cannot be said this year, for the wheat in many instances has disappeared from the ground. I can hardly believe that it was destroyed by the fly. This Lebanon wheat is at best a rough wheat—much like summer wheat. I believe that it is summer wheat, and had to be acclimated. For the last four or five years it has been doing well enough, but this winter was an extraordinarily cold one, and the wheat froze. Some fields look as bare as fresh plowed fields, showing the drill ridges, with no wheat. This shows how cautious farmers ought to be in changing their varieties of wheat; some fifteen years ago a farmer paid $62 for fifty bushels of white wheat for seed wheat, but if he had paid the money and not taken the wheat he would have been better off.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* take a very hopeful view of the commercial future of the Crescent City. It says that New Orleans lost five hundred millions of dollars by the war, but despite of this and a series of obstacles, some of which appeared insuperable, that city is now in a better condition commercially than at any time since the war. The sentiment is everywhere gaining ground that the worst has passed, and that henceforth a steady and rapid increase in trade may be looked for.

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We live under a new medical dispensation, very different from that under which so many of our forefathers died. The sick are no longer bled till they faint; nor gorged with mercury, nor prostrated with violent cathartics, nor blistered on their shaven heads. Ever since the introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters twenty years ago, renovation and restoration, not depletion and prostration, have been the watchwords of the judicious portion of the profession. The remarkable success of this famous vegetable preventive, invigorant and corrective has worked a complete revolution in the general treatment of disease. At first the dogmatic members of the faculty would not believe it. "What!" they exclaimed, cure liver complaint without mercury, chronic rheumatism without colchicum, fever and ague without quinine! Impossible!" But the most obstinate incredulity must yield in the end to practical demonstration. From that time to the present dyspepsia, biliousness, intermittent fevers, muscular diseases, nervous complaints and constipation have vanished under the operation of the great specific, in at least ninety per cent. of the cases in which it has been used as a remedy for those ailments, while as a preventive of all maladies generated by change of climate, sudden revulsions of temperature, epidemic poison in the atmosphere, and unwholesome water, its beneficial effects have been so obvious and uniform as to secure the most perfect confidence in its properties as an antidote, safeguard and cure.

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Henry McCallum,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

Just Received,

NEW STOCK

HATS AND CAPS.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,

EVER OFFERED IN PITTSBURGH,

AT

PALMER'S,

No 149 and 151 Wood Street.

PLANING MILL,

Lumber Yard and Box Factory.

G. A. MUNDORFF,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Sash, Doors, Frames, Mouldings, &c.,

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James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID M'KNIGHT, W. P. REES,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. M'INTOSH,
R. W. TEETER, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

LOCAL SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN ON

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LONDON.

Letters of Credit for Travelers Issued, available throughout Europe.

Passports obtained.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, May 7, 1872.

In general trade circles business is active, with more doing than last week. Merchants seem busy with customers and report a good demand from the country and from Western buyers.

—Money continues to work close,with full demand for all loanable funds. The country districts report about the same state of affairs and look for no great relief till the wool clip is marketed.

—In the stock market the day has been characterized by wide fluctuations. The Atlantic and Pacific started off at about yesterday's closing prices, but rallied with the decline of gold, closing strong with an advance throughout the list.

—The election of Directors for the ensuing year took place to-day at the office of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company. Some interest has been felt by holders of stock in this election, and prices have been materially advanced. A return to the dividend list is promised under the new rates for telegraphing.

—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Citizens' National Bank	20 00
Allegheny National Bank	70 00
City Bank	100 00
Central Bank	121 50
Commercial Banking Company	52 00
National Insurance of Allegheny	40 00

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118	118	118
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113	113	113
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113	113	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113½	113	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113½	113½	114
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115½	115½	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116	115½	115¾
10-40s	113½	113½	113¾
Navs	111¾	111¾	111¾
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾
C urrency 6s	116½	116½	116½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s of 1881	118½
United States 5-20s of 1865	113
United States 5-20s of 1864	113
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 10-40s	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116
Central Pacific Railroad	
Current Pacific	114½

—The gold market opened strong at 113¾, but fell off at one o'clock to 113¾, closing at 113¾. The high price of the morning brought out some round lots from the banks, and a disposition was shown among some of the importing houses to cover contracts for fear of higher prices. The firm position taken by the Government on the Alabama claims has been the cause of the advance.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 7, 18—	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Canton		56				56
Western Union Tel		90				90
Quicksilver		41				41
Pacific Mail		37¾				37¾
Adams Express		61				61
Wells, Fargo & Co		61				61
American Express		61				61
United States Ex		61				61
New York Central	96¾	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
N. Y. Central scrip	96¾	97	97	97	97	97
Michigan Central	98	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
Michigan Southern	94¾	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pitts	97	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
Chicago & North'w	76	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Do. preferred	90	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
Rock Island	98¾	98¾	98¾	112½	112½	112½
St. Paul	39	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
Do. preferred	79½	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Fort Wayne	95	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
Do. preferred	96	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Ohio and Miss	46¾	46¾	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
Chicago and Alton	117					
Do. preferred						
Hartford & E		129½				129
Harlem		130				130
New Jersey		104				104
Union Pacific		36½	36½	36½	36½	36½

	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Tennessee State bonds	68	67
Do. new	57	56½
South Carolina, January	66	66
South Carolina, April	66	66
Missouri 6s	96¾	96¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	55¾
Phila. and Erie	29
Lehigh Navigation	27½
Catawissa	15¾
Oil Creek & Alley'R.	58
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
North Penn'a R. R.	51
Schuylkill Navigat'n	15¾
Reading	98¾

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY MORNING, May 7, 1872.

Cattle.

The arrivals of through cattle, heavy and light, of those intended for sale here were small. The quality of both is good. The number of buyers here are about as usual, and the feeling a little better than last, with prices a shade higher, say 10c @ 100 lbs. The following are the rates at which the different grades are selling: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, smooth and nice, $7 00; prime, 1,200 lbs steers, $6 50 to $6 75; fair, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steers, $6 12 to $6 50; common, such as cows, mixed lots, &c., $5 50 to $6.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep have been light this week up till to-day. This afternoon some 15 loads arrived and a heavy run is expected to-night and to-morrow. The feeling is not that the best and sales are not made so quickly as a week or two ago. Wool sheep do not seem to be in demand, buyers preferring clipped. Following are the prices ruling: Extra clipped sheep, weighing 100 lbs, $6 00 to $7 50; wool sheep (fine), weighing 100 lbs, $6 00 to $7 50; do 90 to 99 lbs, $5 50 to $6 00; clipped sheep, from $5 00 to $6 50, according to quality, condition, weight &c.

Hogs.

The run of hogs heavy to-day; in fact the pens are all full and some are being put in the sheep pens. The market is dull and depressed and New York hogs are from ¼c to ½c lower than last week. On prime the decline is not so great. Following are the prices ruling: Extra Philadelphia $4 75 to $4 80; prime Philadelphia $4 65; Yorkers $4 12 to $4 37.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, May 7, 1872.

REMARKS.—The late advance in flour, by both mills and stores, is firmly maintained, and if the receipts of wheat continue as meager as they have been for the past week, another advance may be looked for at an early day. However, well posted dealers are of the opinion that the top price has been reached for both wheat and flour, and predict that prices will topple by low stages. Butter continues in fair receipt and prices are unchanged. Eggs are in better demand, and strictly fresh are held firmly at quotations. Bacon and provisions are firm and unchanged in price, with a fair trade demand reported. Groceries are active, sugars, tea and coffee is scarcely settled down to the new basis. New cheese is coming in more freely and prices tend lower. Prices have ruled very uniform with few changes with the exceptions above noted, of wheat and flour. Trade is generally reported fair and on the increase. We omit extended quotations.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

May 6.—The demand continues moderate and prices steady. Youghiogheny, delivered, 9c; Ohio river Hanlan, cannel 24c, gas coke at yards 10c, and delivered 12c, and hard foundry 18c, delivered.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Flour higher; extra family $7 50. Wheat active and higher; red $1 26@1 26, ripe $1 60. Corn firmer; yellow 52c; mixed western 50@52c. Oats steady; white 54@55c; mixed 52@53c. Provisions.—Mess pork, held at $12 75 cash for round lots. Bacon—shoulders 5½c; sides, clear rib, 6¾c; clear 7½c. Lard—shoulders 5¾@ 6c; clear rib, 6¾c. Loose hams, sugar cured 11½@12c. Lard 8¾@9c, but no buyers; keg 10c. Whisky 92@93c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—Cotton steady; low middling 22½c. Flour excited and higher; family $9 00@ 9 25. Wheat active and advanced; red $2 00@2 05. Rye firm; No 1 $1 06. Other grain unchanged. Coffee dull and lower by ½c. Lard oil firm; summer extra 75c. Mess pork dull but unchanged and rather irregular; buyers are holding off; sales of regular at $12 75. Lard dull; steam 9½c; kettle 10c. Bulk meats quiet and weak at 4¾@5c; shoulders 5¾@5¾c. Bacon closed dull at 5¾@7¾@7¾c. Hogs quiet at $4 00@4 30; receipts 1,800. Whisky 92c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 7.—Flour firm. Wheat excited and higher by 5c; No 1 white Michigan $2 05; amber Michigan $1 97; No. 2 red $1 92. Corn dull; high mixed 51½c; low mixed 51½; no grade 50c. Oats a shade better; No 2 42¾c; Michigan 43c. Clover seed $5 40.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 7.—Flour firm at unchanged prices. Wheat active, stronger and higher; No 1 white winter is held at $2 00; No 2 $1 90; amber $2 05. Corn quiet and firm at 57c. Oats steady at 46c for No. 1. Rye firm at petroleum quiet and firm at 19¾@20c in car lots.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 7.—Flour firm; XX spring $6 75a 7 75. Wheat on a shade higher; No 1 $1 52; No 2 $1 46. Oats firm; No 2 36c. Corn firm and advanced; No 2 mixed 44c. Rye firm; No 1 80c. Barley firm; No 2 fall 62c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, May 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and advanced, but comparatively inactive, owing to the firmness of holders; extra $2 03. Corn firm at 54c. Oats firm at 40c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 7.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middling 22¾c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 7.—Cotton steady; low middling 21½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—Cotton weak; sales 1,000 bales; good ordinary 21¼c; low middlings 22¼c; middlings 22c.

MARBLE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED MARBLE MANTELS,

FURNITURE AND WASHSTAND TOPS, MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TILE, &c.

Made by Machinery, Sold Wholesale and Retail.

Sold at the Lowest Prices. For sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Marble Works, 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by

W. W. WALLACE.

VENTURE PATTERN WORKS,

S. L. VERA, Proprietor,

TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR PENN STREET

PATTERNS and MODELS of all descriptions, made promptly, at reasonable rates

Fairbank's Standard SCALES,

Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine.

Scales Repaired promptly.

Also, Baggage Barrows, Wa-house Trucks, Improved Screw Drawer, &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

102 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

Feathers and Beeswax

ALL GRADES.

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,

262 LIBERTY STREET

FOR SALE—

The Fixtures, Furniture, Good Will, &c.,

Of the CRAWFORD HOUSE, NEWCASTLE, PA., doing a good business and sold for no fault. Trains stop for Meals at the House. Must be sold, as present proprietor leaves town. Satisfactory reasons given.

T. B. NICHOLS, Proprietor.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 113¾@113¾.

NEW YORK, May 7—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold opened strong at 114¾ and closed dull at 113¾@113¾. Loans were made at from 7 per cent. gold to 3 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $31,500,000.

MONEY.

Money was firm at the close at 7 per cent. currency to 6 per cent. gold, the majority of loans being at 7 per cent. gold.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull and lower, in sympathy with gold.

Coupons 1881	118	5-20s, 1867	115¾
5-20s, 1862, ex. int.	113¾	Coupons 1865	115¾
5-20s, 1864	113¾	10-40s	114¾
5-20s, 1865	113¾	Currency 6s	116½
5-20s, 1865, new	114¾	New 5s	113¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and heavy, with Tennessees 1 per cent. lower.

Missouris	95¾	Virginias, old	48
Tennessees, old	67	North Carolinas, old	36
Tennessees, new	67	North Carolinas, new	18½
Virginias, new	63½		

STOCKS.

A good amount of early protected stock was thrown overboard yesterday, but the bulk appears to have been for short account. Market closed weak and dispirited. This morning affairs were very different, whereas last evening it might be said, in the language of the street, "you could not get a bid." This morning there was a general scramble to buy, with a very excited market before the Board. Subsequent prices advanced from 1 to the final call from 1 to 2½ per cent. The advance was most marked in Erie, Rock Island, Western Union, Indiana Central and Northern Pacific. The market is strong, with prices well up to the highest figures of the day.

Western Union	75¾	St. Paul	39½
Quicksilver	41¾	do pref'd	79¾
Adams Express	98¾	Toledo & Wabash	77
Wells, Fargo & Co	61	do pref'd	90
American Express	73	Fort Wayne	95
U. S. Express	74½	Terre Haute	10
Pacific Mail	37¾	do pref'd	30
New York Central	97¾	Chicago & Alton	116
N. Y. Central Scrip	97	do pref'd	119
Erie	66¼	Ohio & Mississippi	47¾
do pref	81¾	C. C. & C	91½
Harlem	125	Burlington & Quincy	130
do pref	130	Lake Shore	95¾
Mich Central	115¾	Panama	37½
Cleveland & Pitts	92¾	Illinois Central	135
Northwestern	77	Union Pacific	39¾
do pref'd	93¼	U. P. Bonds	109¾
Rock Island	112¾	Union	92½
N. J. Central	109½	Del. Lack. & West'n	107¾

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Sailing of Departures from New York in 1872.

Scotia	May 8	Liverpool
Helvetia	May 8	Liverpool
Minnesota	May 8	Liverpool
Washington	May 9	Liverpool
Thuringia	May 9	Hamburg
Algeria	May 11	Liverpool
Canada	May 11	London
Anglia	May 11	Glasgow
City of Brooklyn	May 11	Liverpool
Baltic	May 15	Liverpool
Wyoming	May 12	Liverpool
Java	May 15	Liverpool
Idaho	May 15	Liverpool
City of Bristol	May 16	Liverpool
Parthia	May 16	Liverpool
India	May 18	Glasgow
City of Montreal	May 18	Liverpool
Ville de Paris	May 18	France
Republic	May 18	Liverpool
Arragon	May 20	Liverpool
China	May 22	Liverpool
Manhattan	May 22	Liverpool
Russia	May 25	Liverpool
Calabria	May 25	Liverpool
Tripoli	May 25	Glasgow
Oceanic	May 25	Liverpool
Wisconsin	May 29	Liverpool
Algeria	June 1	Liverpool
Pereire	June 1	France

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., May 7, 1872.

River falling with three and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather raining; thermometer 62 at 6 P. M. F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., May 7, 1872.

River stationary, with five feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 69 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., May 7, 1872.

River seven feet one inch and falling slowly. The Courier departed for Parkersburg at 11 A. M.; Andes for Cincinnati at 3 P. M.; Carrie Brooks for Pittsburgh at 9 A. M. Weather cloudy and warm. M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Hector.....H. H. Sranin.....Geneva.
Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Carrie Brooks...Darlington.....Wheeling.
Argosy.....B. Goodwin.....Cincinnati.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack..Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Hector.....Ashman.....Geneva.
Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.
West Virginia.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Julia, No. 2.....Stull.....Zanesville.

Monongahela five feet four inches and falling.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville and Geneva—S. A. M. and 5 P. M.
Wheeling.....Carrie Brooks, Darlington, 12 M.

THE marks last evening indicated five feet four inches and falling. The weather was changeable with occasional showers.

SHREVEPORT has received 81,000 bales of cotton this season.

THE steamer Julia No. 2, Capt Stull, left for Zanesville with a good trip.

THE steamer Argosy was due last night. She will be found at the landing this morning.

CAPT. ISAAC WHITAKER has returned from St. Louis and is the recipient of many congratulations.

RED RIVER is declining, and all fears of further injury by overflowing below Shreveport is dissipated.

THE steamer Juniata, Capt. Brennan, was announced to leave Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Monday.

THE steamer Brill, Capt. M. A. Cox, passed Cincinnati on Saturday night *en route* for this city with a mill cargo.

THE towboat Hornet No. 2 left for Cincinnati with 80,000 bushels of coal. The J. A. Stine had 60,000 bushels for the same port.

THE towboat Fearless, owned by the McDonald brothers, left St. Louis with six barges containing 2,610 tons of iron ore for this city.

THE towboat Charley McDonald passed Cairo on Monday *en route* for New Orleans, with ten coal boats containing 220,000 bushels coal.

COLONEL N. M. JONES, of the firm of Brown & Jones, extensive coal dealers at Memphis and Napoleon, is in the city for the purpose of conferring with his partner, William H. Brown.

UPPER Mississippi log floaters are much discouraged at the slim prospects of making a raft this southward this season. Low water gives them a world of trouble, and likewise reigns in rafisman's purse.

THE Dubuque *Times* says: "Freights are still in excess of tonnage, and the wharfboat was no sooner emptied than it was filled again. There was a fair arrival of the next down boat, which may or may not offer the promised relief."

THE U. S. Mail packets on the slackwater leave daily at 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, and were built expressly for the trade, and in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carlile on the wharfboat.

THE Madison *Courier* of Saturday says: "The steamer Check is now at the ship-yard, to be lengthened fifteen feet; she will be hauled out to-morrow. The Cherokee is at the ship-yard for the opening of the canal to come up and be lengthened."

THE Nautilus boat club, at Quincy, Ill., have decided upon a regatta for the Fourth of July, and a committee has been appointed to make arrangements. Clubs from Burlington, Keokuk and Peoria, and other points, have been invited and are expected to enter for the regatta.

THE Alice Dean, on her last trip, made the run from Louisville to New Orleans and back to Louisville in fourteen days, including all way landings. Had it not been for the detention at the canal, Capt. Shink says he would have made the round trip from Cincinnati to New Orleans and back in sixteen days.

MEMPHIS, May 7.—The stern-wheel boat Oil City struck a snag and sunk in the Hatchie river on Saturday. Loss $25,000.

The fern-boat Excelsior, while trying to pull the John Overton off a bar above here, yesterday, sprung mud. Amount, $5,000.

THE Sioux city *Journal* of the 2d says: "The Miner has passed Yankton on her down trip, The Western, from St. Louis for Benton, passed Omaha on 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening. No accurate calculation can be made as to the time of her arrival here, owing to the strong wind. She is expected to take on board at this point 250 tons of freight for Benton."

ST. LOUIS.—The *Times* says: The towboat Bill Henderson sunk a barge of bulk grain yesterday against one of the bridge piers at Clinton. This is the second disaster of the kind the Northern Line Packet Company has met with this season. It is a shame that the government should permit such obstructions to be placed in the channels of our great rivers.

THE Parkersburg *Times* of Saturday says: "The wreckers who are at work on the sunken coal barges, lying just below the railroad bridge are collecting a rich harvest of black diamonds. The Billy Parsons is on hand, and is towing a barge load to the wharfboat in tow for that city. The steamer Hover left one of her barges loaded with iron ore above the railroad bridge yesterday."

LOUISVILLE, May 5.—River falling, with scant six feet in the canal, and four feet on the falls. The old locks are closed to-day and will remain so for the depth of three feet. The gearing to the new lock gates is in full repair, and the superintendent says the locks will be opened on Monday evening for the passage of boats. The old locks will be closed several days. The Bodmann is in the canal just below the inlet lock, with nearly her freight out at noon. She is stuck fast in the mud, with three and a half to four feet water only over the mud. It is impossible for her to get through. She is working down stern foremost, with heavy hawsers out on each side. The Glasgow, for the Arkansas river, is in the canal, detained by the Bodmann.

THE following description of one of the Oceanus victims is taken from a list of additional bodies recovered last week: "No. 5.—Five feet six or eight inches high; about twenty-five years of age; hair black; light mustache on upper lip; had on gold collar button and two studs; white cotton night shirt; cassimere pants, white cotton drawers and socks; no shoes; one gold ring, marked 'M. D.,' and one silver ring; both rings on little finger of left hand; name supposed to be F. M. Sleight. Had on person a bunch of keys, a check with ring marked 'F. M. Sleight, Dexter, Michigan;' one gold ring with glass sets; one cockspur breastpin; gold watch key; two telegraph dispatches, dated at Cincinnati, and signed Hender & Norman, to which animals quickly away."

NEW ORLEANS.—The *Picayune* of Friday says: The towboats J. Sharp McDonald and Lioness No. 2 with coal, John Kilgour, John F. Tole, from the West, with full loads, Watson, Sallie Wood, from Lower Coast, Tahlequah, Henry Tete, from Lafourche, W. S. Pike from Fort Adams, with light trips, Ozark, from Bayou des Glaizes, with 115 hhds sugar, 284 sacks seed; Gladiola, iron Shreveport, with 190 bales cotton, and La Belle, from retirement, with the arrivals yesterday. The Robert E. Lee left for Louisville. She had a large freight, and 200 in cabin fare of passengers. The Glencoe, for St. Louis, had a few passengers, with 2,119 bars railroad iron, 709 boxes sugar and 200 tons of other freight. The Mary E. Forsythe, for Louisville, was light. The John T. Moore, for Red river, was loading for the guards, and was full of people. The La Belle will leave to-morrow for Red river.

EVANSVILLE.—The *Journal* of Saturday says: A heavy bill was presented against the steamer Shannon for extra labor and pay claimed by a number of laborers, who had assisted in loading her, and which all the officers of the boat aver most solemnly, and proposed to swear, were entirely unfounded, but which they proposed to compromise, rather than to incur the expenses and trouble of a lawsuit. The Susie Silver, upon her arrival here on Thursday, was attached at the suit of a nameless and unlocated individual, for the modest sum of $4,500, claimed as damages and expenses incurred. The libellant claims that he had shipped as a roustabout on the Susie Silver for the round trip to New Orleans and return; that at Brandenburgh, he had been injured by a bale of hay, and had been put ashore at Rome without pay, without money and without a hospital ticket. The libellant claims wages for fifty-six days, board for fifty-six days at two dollars per day, fifty dollars for nursing, and $4,000 damages, or sixty dollars for nursing, and $4,000 damages. Every officer on the boat is ready to swear that no such man was ever employed, and that Pure, upon his own responsibility, gave the bond in $4,000 or over, and shield promptly gave bond in $4,000 or over, and proposes to make the case interesting for his prosecutors.

United States Marine Hospital—Port of Louisville, Kentucky.

Dr. Thos. J. Griffiths, Surgeon in Charge of the United States Marine Hospital, at that Port, reports the following, as the condition of the hospital under his charge, during the month of April, 1872: No patients remaining on the last day of the month. No patients admitted during the month of April, 61. No patients treated during the month of April, 61. No patients discharged during the month of April, 61. No patients died during the month of April, 0. No patients remaining on last day of April, 0. The number of private patients treated during the month of April, 16.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.

Carnagie K & co, 1 car stone. Coleman, R & co, 1 car twine. Wigt, Mahone & co, 12 sks potatoes, 5 bdls eggs. Jno Mueller, lot bags. J P Smith & co, 154 bbls fruit jars. Myers & Arnold, 10 bdls shovels. Freyee M & co, 92 bdls paper. J Vallery & co, 4 bales sheep pelts. H H Hulse, 1 bdl pump rods. D P Barbour, 100 bbls flour. Graff B A & co, 2 cars limestone. B L Fahnestock & co, 16 sks keg. W P Townsend, 8 bbls whisky. C asa & co, 4 bbls. A Graff, 19 bbls eggs, 1 bf bbl butter. Lewis O & P, 252 bbls iron. J S Dilworth, 20 doz brooms. Bickel P & co, 25 sks potatoes. Wm Graff & co, 1 car tile. Soh A Cooley, 2 bbls bacon, 3 kgs lard, 1 keg butter, 6 W sks potatoes. Wm Johnston, 1 car potatoes. J C Booth, 2 cars curb stone. Vangorder & S, 180 sks potatoes. A Burgher, lot h h goods. Wm Graff & co, 1 car sand. Myers & Arnold, lot h h goods. J H McIntyre, 5 cases medicines. Wm Alexander, 9 settees and fixings. Jas H Rankin, 1 box tin ware. J J Pittet, 1 box jewelry. Hartzell H & co, 45 sks rags. Logan, Gregg & co, 1 bx files. H L Fahnestock, advance in goods. Wm Graff & co, 1 box beeswax, 300 pig lead. Watt, Lang & co, 100 bbls flour. D Wallace, 100 bbls flour. McCullough & S, 82 sks rags. W G Braddin, 120 bbls meal. Schoenhaker & co, 100 bbls flour. Union Gun Mills, 19 bars flat iron. W Herzog & co, 1 bx d goods. H W Buttum & co, 21 bxs bottles. Block & Mac, 108 sks potatoes. Wm Graff & co, 2 bbls tallow.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Rogers & B, 2 cars stone. R Knox & Son, 160 bbls flour. M Steel & Son, 100 do do. J Hippley, 1 car baled hay. J M Haughil, 2 cars stone. T A Wormgastle, 1 car. Johnson A & McFarland, 1 car oats. J Sheaser, 1 car stone. G Emerick, 1 car baled hay. H Meyers, 23 sks potatoes. Hug Gas co, 1 car bx coal. Duncan & Frohnson, 2 cars hoop iron. J Hill & co, 2 bxs h ware. Schemann Bros & Co, 1 car lime. Laughlin & Mc, 1 car lime. J K Shinn & Co, 1 car lime. Johnston & Co, 1 car lime. McCord & Rigby, 19 bales hay. Wm Marion & Co, 100 bbls h bandle. John Cochran, 1 car lumber. Mullin, Steen & Co, 1 car lumber. R Knox & Son, 1 car millstones. H Murphy, 1 car & stuff. Sterheim, R & Co, 30 bdls chairs. J W Huntsman, 6 bdls chairs, 2 crates w ware. B Zinkand, 28 bdls chairs. A Ortleib, lot furniture.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

Daniel Wallace, 100 bbls flour. J P Hanna & co, 6 bbls hams. McIntyre & Bro, 1 car hay. Fleming & shoulders. F Sellers & co, 6 tes h sausage, 2 bxs h ongues, 3,348 bulk shoulders. E H Myers & co, 25 bbls lard, 50 do do. J A Renshaw, 6 do do, 20 do beef, 1 box acon, Harris & Ewing, 2 cases p kibs. J Painter & Sons, 25 bbls l oil. Little & Mechling, 25 bbls whisky. James Hunter, 20 do oil. Bell & Beggs & co, 2 casks beeswax. James H Parker, 1 do do meat. Dauber Bros, 1 bx cigars. J S Dilworth, 6 bxs raisins. Head, Carson & Co, 1 bbl tallow. Loh & Cooley, 2 bxs bacon, 1 cask do, 3 tubs butter, 2 bbls eggs. F Duff & Sons, 10 bdls hides, 11 sks potatos. W H Graff & co, 5 bbls eggs. A J Rogers, 1 car hay. Lange & McKaig, 381 sks corn, 21 do meal. W H Nanker & Son, 50 bbls cement. Marshall, K & co, 2 cars wheat. Scott & Gisel, 2 do corn. A Moore, 2 do corn. McRandle & Bro, 1 car hay. H W Fairley, 189 sks corn. H Porter, 34 tons pig iron.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

W W Borden, 1 car lumber. South Pitts P M co, 1 do do. G W Valentine, 1 do do. Nimick & co, 1 do do. Nimick & co, 4 do bildets. J Moorhead, 4 do do. Dalzell & co, 1 car lime. Crystle Glass co, 1 do do. Golden, 1 do g stone. Aiken, Wallace & H, 1 do g stone. Patterson & co, 1 do do lumber. S Duff, 1 do do. J McD Crossan, 6 bdls chairs. T B Young & co, 18 do do. J S Dilworth & co, 25 bbls fish. S Ewart & co, 80 gkgs fish. Rankin, 17 bxs tobacco. W Coope & co, 20 do do. S Reynolds, 74 coils wire. E Mack, 14 bxs cheese. Smith & Foster, 112 bxs S mackerel. Weidell & Kelley, 5 w drawers. Pott M & co, 1 car clay. Dilworth J & co, 1 car brick. Schenck & co, 2 bbls flour, 30 qr bbls fish. Pittis & Smith, 40 bags potatoes. H P McClintock, 10 sks bags. Dilworth & co, 10 tons grain. T C Jenkins, 8 sgrs mest. H B Pitann, 1 ctl greens. B D Moore, 7 cars ctl bbls. W W Wallace, 2 cars cement. Hogan, Jenkin, 2 cars oegs. 98 sks corn. Kier & Richard, 29 sks b corn. P Dmf & Son, 23 sks potatoes. Head & Cain, 18 bbls eggs and potatoes. Riehmen C & Bro, 1 car clay.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

J Heller & co, lot hides. Lappe & H, do do. S Hamilton co, 2 bxs mdse. Jas H Lyons, 1 bxl g ware. Marshall & co, lot empt brls. Littell & Mechling, 1 bxl whisky. M Grogan & co, 1 keg do. H W Wallace, 2 cars cement. Hogan, Jenkin, 2 cars oegs. 98 sks corn. Kier & Richard, 29 sks b corn. P Dmf & Son, 23 sks potatoes. Head & Cain, 18 bbls eggs and potatoes. Riehmen C & Bro, 1 car clay.

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THE VERY LATEST.

B. GRATZ BROWN.

Speech in Response to a Serenade in Jefferson City, Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 7.—The following is Governor Brown's speech, delivered to-night in response to a serenade:

Fellow Citizens, Friends and Neighbors—Many thanks to you for this kind greeting and congratulation, which I know to be sincere and not merely formal, because of multiplied kindness and good will in the past. That the result of the Cincinnati Convention has not been exactly such as your partiality would have directed, I am well aware, and yet we must frankly admit that so far as Missouri is concerned the compliment to our State, first, in the selection of Senator Carl Schurz to the Presidency over the largest and ablest politician that ever assembled in American convention, and, second, of according a nomination by acclamation, and second, of according a nomination by a unanimity for the second office in the government to one of your citizens, in the person of a humble person, leaves no excuse for my own humble person, leaves no excuse for my own humble person, leaves no excuse for any cavilling or discontent on that score. The first and most imperative object to be obtained is success, in order to rescue the administration of national affairs from utter wreck, an object to which many minor considerations and partialities must be sacrificed; and in that light may deliberate judgment is that the selection made for the head of your ticket is the strongest that could have been fallen upon. You will not expect from me any extended speech this evening, or that I should enter at large upon the questions which will be set forth during the coming canvass to convince the people that such is the fact, not only in the interest of success, but equally in that of honesty and honor. This I understand is designed rather as a personal compliment. Such being the case, let me hope that you will not take it amiss if I refer briefly to some personal matters. Before going into action, it is usual to clear away undergrowth in front in order to leave no cover for concealed enemies. It is not very choice work, and yet none the less opportune as well as needful. For nearly a quarter of a century I have been a citizen of this State, constantly and acrimoniously involved in all the political contests which, by some strange destiny have ever given shape and character to the advent of national politics controlling the Government. That during the fierce heat of partisan bitterness I should be assailed in all ways and by all means, in purpose, in method, in reputation, was not to be wondered at. With the frankness of our Western life, when the contests were ended calumnies were also buried. Thus it has fallen out that with so many tokens of unchanged confidence and regard I recognize, even in this hour, that character which I prize above my preferment, and honor which has been unstained by any blot, and a place in the affections of this people that could not have come to me had not those vile aspersions been true. And now as it will devolve upon me again to go forth into bitterness in still wider and more involved conflicts than any of the past, I have only to say that to you, my friends and neighbors, who know so well the conduct of my daily life, and can testify, and to the people of Missouri who have honored me so highly and so often, I shall leave the defence of my good name against vituperation that may assault it.

And now to another point. I see that already the press of the opposition are seizing upon some of the incidents of the late Convention, distorting their significance and seeking to sow the seeds of jealousy and mistrust between those who have been co-workers thus far in the cause of liberalism. The attempt is made to place the most distinguished and brilliant champion of our cause, Senator Schurz, in an attitude of humiliation and defense, and to imply that as between him and myself there has been some bad faith or recrimination. I know this is delicate ground to travel over, and yet I feel it due to him that justice should be done, and I am only one that be with more knowledge than myself. I have therefore to state to all who are our mutual friends that such reports are utterly without foundation. The policies and platform there has been perfect accord, and holding the conspicuous position which his genius and energy assigned him, earnest first of all for the success of the Convention, he didn't feel himself to make it himself the advocate of any candidate, and least of all one from his own State. I appreciated and concurred in the elevation of sentiment which dictated the compliment, and know that so far as I know it was manly and sincere. What he contributed to the inauguration of that magnificent assemblage of the independent thought of the Republican party the world knows, and if in the honor of such achievement there can be defeat, then I know not the meaning of the term. And to those of the opposition who may be somewhat disposed to find with the thought that he entertains any such feeling himself, to those who know so well that when he enters upon the arena of popular appeal one blast of his bugle horn is worth ten thousand men, to those who fear the effect of his eloquent pleading, I am glad to be able to give his assurance that from now forward he will be found in the front rank of the fight, upholding the nation and the choice of the Convention.

Although not intending to enter upon any general discussion, yet there is one matter of sufficient interest to us here at home to demand a moment's reference. It was thought by many that the question of revenue reform would be shaped into some practical form as part of the platform, and surprise has been felt at its omission; but I assure you all doubt on this point will vanish when it is considered that the action of the Convention in referring this doctrinal topic to the people in Congressional districts, pledging executive respect to their will was the necessary and logical consequence of an opposition to the centralizing tendency of the general government. It is but proper that such matters should be decided unbiased and uninfluenced by federal influence, and it is thus and thus only that the people can best indicate the reforms they desire and are entitled to have carried out. National parties are in a large measure types of federal authority. To subordinate the local issues on tariffs or any of those inter-domestic policies is sure to be at the expense of all truth of utterance. A determination would be thus reached in advance upon a line which would be adopted through party exigencies, and would not come freely forth as the well canvassed sentiment of the nation. It was deemed wise, therefore, to get rid of such paralyzing influence and make a reference of this matter, and all others of like import, to localities for expression.

I cannot conclude without urging you again, as I have often done in the past, to be up and doing if you value your liberties. They are threatened more seriously than you may realize by a military ascendency laying its lines for control of popular elections by corrupt practices and official intervention. On the other hand you have presented to you in the person of the distinguished candidate for the Presidency named at Cincinnati a guarantee of peace, amnesty, reconciliation and reformed administration. No man has ever dared to say that Horace Greeley was not an honest man. He may not be what some call a fine gentleman, of elegant manners and finished presence, and he may be addicted to what are considered by some as low, to common purposes such as stock raising, looking often indignant at the gatherer of supplies for starving abroad, and illustrating in all ways philanthropy at home. But I tell you, my friends, that old white hat of his covers the largest brain and shadows the truest heart in America. Let me add, moreover, and be pardoned for saying, that as to the matter of executive ability I believe that a man who served out a life in the conduct of a great leading journal, requiring administrative talent of the highest order, and giving body and form to public opinion upon the most intricate questions of foreign complication, will be found better qualified for the position to which he is so sure to be exalted than any other who may be selected from the camp or the Congress. Renewing my thanks to you, my friends, and pledging myself again anew to be unfaithful to this new work and confidence which has been conferred upon me, I must close this hurried response.

Financial Status of Chicago Banks.

CHICAGO, May 7.—During the past ten days numerous inquiries have been made from abroad relative to rumors of the bad standing of the banks in this city, and their ability to meet the demands of business, it having been circulated on Wall street, New York, upon information obtained from what was thought trustworthy sources. We are able to state that any such apprehension is unfounded. While the banks have kept large balances in New York, they are liberally supplied with currency to meet all demands. The last National Bank statement shows deposits of $27,466,656; loans, $23,143,352; cash means, $12,-998,765. The average of cash means to deposits is 43 per cent.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

In the election for Councilmen in Terre Haute, Ind., yesterday, the Republican candidates were elected in every ward. The old Council stood seven Republicans to three Democrats.

The Government has obtained a verdict for $57,000 against Williams, Goodhule Sherman, of New York, as the value of jute bags incorrectly invoiced.

The small-pox is increasing in New York. Thirty-three new cases were reported yesterday.

The steamer Canada, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The vote in the New York Senate rejecting the bill to authorize towns to vote upon the question of selling liquor was reconsidered and the bill passed.

Yesterday W. J. A. Bell was found murdered near Battett's Station, Tenn., on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad.

Yesterday the Supreme Court of Ohio, the question having been raised, decided that the organization of separate schools for colored children is not in conflict with the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

A boy named Foldenberg, aged ten years, was drowned yesterday at Louisville.

Dispatches from Matamoras, dated yesterday, state that the revolutionists have broken up their camp at Reynosa, and are *en route* for Camargo in a state of demoralization. The National Guard (loyal) is to be disbanded. the government having recovered control of most of the territory recently in possession of the insurgents. Cortina has been ordered to report at the city of Mexico to answer a charge of stealing cattle from the Texans. The forces Trevino and Querrago are the only considerable bodies of revolutionists now in Northern Mexico.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

BERLIN, May 7.—Bismarck is again indisposed, and his physicians insist on absolute rest or the consequences may be serious. The new fortifications of Strasburg are to cost seven millions sterling.

PARIS, May 7.—The Minister of War to-day laid before the Assembly a bill constituting a court martial for the trial of officers, censured by the report of the Commission on Capitulations.

Duke de Penthievre, son of Prince de Joinville, is to marry Princess Christine, daughter of Duke de Montpensier.

The Commission on Capitulations, in their report, censure the officer who surrendered the fortified town of Schelstadt to the German troops during the late war. The Commission praise the officer who commanded at Verdun for the gallant defense he made, but blame him for having subsequently surrendered the town.

LONDON, May 7.—It is rumored that several of the Kurile Islands, in the North Pacific, are to be leased to the United States. These islands, twenty-five in number, extend from Kamschatka to Japan. The three southernmost belong to Japan and the others to Russia.

At the reception held at Windsor Castle yesterday by Queen Victoria several American ladies were presented to Her Majesty.

General John Hall, of the British army, is dead.

Dr. Isaac Butt, member of Parliament for Limerick, has written a letter on "Home Rule." He askes for an Irish assembly, in which home rulers shall be fully represented, approves the plan for fraternal union between Ireland and England, guaranteeing the authority of the Crown, and draws the outlines of a Federal Union which he says will be a satisfactory settlement of the relations of the two countries.

EDINBURG, May 7.—The deputation of clergymen of the Scotch Church sailed to-day for America to attend the General Assembly soon to be held in Detroit. Much interest is felt in the event, which is the first acknowledgement of the church in America.

STATE LABOR CONVENTION.

Schell, of Bedford, Nominated for Governor—Thompson for Supreme Judge.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., May 7.—The State Labor Convention organized to-day. Richard Williams was elected temporary Chairman. Fifty delegates were present. A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed and the Convention took a recess. Great pressure is being made in favor of candidates who can be indorsed by the coming Democratic State Convention.

The Convention met this afternoon. The committee on organization reported John Siney for President, with several Vice Presidents. The platform is substantially the same as that adopted at Columbus. Mr. T. A. Armstrong offered a radical tariff resolution as the sense of the Labor Reform Convention, and defended it with great vehemence. The resolution created great excitement and was defeated by the adoption of one substituted by Mr. Johnston. Mr. Armstrong regretted this, and pledged the western counties to defeat the nominees of this Convention on the platform adopted.

An informal ballot was then taken, which resulted in the choice of Buckalew, of Columbia county, for Judge, and Schell, of Bedford, as candidates for the Governorship. A letter was read from Buckalew, who agreed to stand as a candidate, provided the Reading Convention indorsed him. A ballot was taken, which resulted as follows: Buckalew 20, Schell 29. Schell was declared the nominee with great applause. He was introduced and accepted the nomination in a short speech. Judge James Thompson was nominated by acclamation for the Supreme Court.

POLITICAL.

Endorsement With a Reservation.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 7.—The Syracuse *Courier* (Dem.) will to-morrow morning place at the head of its columns the names of Greeley and Brown for President and Vice President, subject to the approval of the Democratic National Convention.

New Hampshire Republican Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., April 7.—A large number of delegates to the Republican State Convention, which takes place to-morrow to elect delegates the Convention at Philadelphia, are in town to-night. The views of the leaders of the party differ somewhat on Greeley's strength and the probabilities for and against him. Most of the representative men of the party in the State are here and the Convention promises to be a large one. Delegates selected will unquestionable be for Grant.

Greeley Will Withdraw in a Certain Contingency.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The Ben Wood National Democratic Association met to-night and passed resolutions endorsing Greeley and Brown. During the meeting Mr. Wood stated that Greeley informed him that he would remain in the field no matter who was nominated at Philadelphia, but his withdrawal was possible should the Democratic National Convention make an independent nomination.

More Southern Democratic Indorsement.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 7.—The Charleston *News* to-morrow will urge the Democratic National Committee to favor the nomination of Greeley and Brown, as they are not only the unanimous choice of the people of South Carolina but of the whole South.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 7.—The *Banner's* special from Dyersburg, Tenn., says that the Dyer County Democratic Convention adopted a resolution instructing its delegates to the State Convention to support the National Democratic Convention, believing that the Cincinnati ticket deserves the hearty support of the Democratic people of Tennessee.

Gov. Grant's Policy Indorsed.

NEW YORK, May 7.—At a meeting of the Kings County Republican General Committee to night, resolutions were adopted indorsing the policy of General Grant and recognizing the Philadelphia Convention as the proper source for the declaration of the principles and policy of the Republican party.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1872.

ANOTHER NATURALIZATION TREATY.

A naturalization treaty has been concluded between the United States and Equador, and was to-day sent by the President to the Senate for ratification.

STATISTICAL REPRESENTATIVE.

Edward Young, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, was to-day appointed by the President to represent the United States in the International Statistical Convention which is to assemble at St. Petersburg on the 29th of August next. It is understood that Young will accept the appointment and will leave for England about the middle of July.

Coal Oil Lamp Accident.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., May 7, 1872.

About eight this evening a widow lady named Mrs. Anna Leggett and her little child, residing on Second street, were badly burned by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—River eleven feet three inches and stationary. Arrived.—C. R. Church, New Orleans; Arlington and Henry Probasco, St. Louis. Departed—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Juniata, Pittsburgh.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 7.—River falling slowly, with five feet eight inches in the canal and three feet eight inches in the chute. Clear and very warm; current 2 to 3½ M. Departed—Emma C. Elliott, Memphis; James Gilmore, Cairo; Lawrence, Nashville. Departed—The Lee, Evansville; Mary Blanchard, Nellie Burt, Arlington and C. R. Church all passed up through the canal locks for Cincinnati; Susie Silver, *Dr. Lardner*. The steamers Mary Morgan, Glasgow and Armadillo are still in the canal waiting to get through the new locks.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 7.—River falling, with three and a half feet scant on Harpeth shoals. Weather clear and warm. Arrived—Tyrone, Cairo. Departed—Umpire, Wabash.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 7.—Clear and warm; mercury 80. The river has fallen four inches. Port list: Up—Idlewild, Smoky City Fayette, Leclair No. 2, Charmer, R.E. Lee, Peytona and barges. Down—James Howard, Mary Ament, Grey Eagle, Arkansas Belle, Florence Lee. The packets had good trips in and out.

Cairo.

CAIRO, May 7.—Arrived—A. J. Baker, New Orleans; City of Chester, St. Louis. Departed—John Gilmore, Louisville; A. J. Baker, Pittsburgh; Raven, Ohio river. The river has fallen six inches. Clear; thermometer 80.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—Arrived—Wolf, Peoria; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Grand Tower, Memphis; Glasgow, Red river; Julia, Vicksburg; Mohawk Belle, Victoria, Illinois river; Minneapolis, St. Paul; Ames, New Orleans, Alice, Kansas City. Departed—Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Northwestern, St. Paul; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg; Mountaineer, Kansas City; Park Painter, Upper Mississippi; Victory, Dubuque. River falling slowly. Weather cloudy and warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 7.—Clear and hot. River falling fast. Arrived—Pink Varble, Little Rock. Departed—Genoa, Continental City, Helena, Niles, St. Louis; Exporter, Evansville; Kate Kinzy, Louisville; Bismarck and City of Cairo, New Orleans; Forsyth, Cairo; Legal Tender, White river.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, May 7.—Down—Indiana, Belle Lee, Great Republic, Natchez. Up—Mollie Moore, City of Alton, Colorado. Clear and warm. River falling.

COTTON MARKETS.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, May 7.—Cotton steady; good ordinary 20⅜@20½c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, May 7.—Cotton steady; middlings 22½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, May 7.—Cotton weak; middlings 22½c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, May 7.—Cotton active and holders very firm; middlings 22½c.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., May 7.—Beef cattle—receipts 272; supp y heavy from the West and demand fair; prices lower; sales choice at $10@10 25; extra $9 50@9 75; first quality $8 00@8 25; second quality $6 a; third quality $5@5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 1,613; prices unchanged; sales in lots at $4 75@5 75 each; extra $8@10 75; spring lambs $6@11 per head; veal calves $8@8 50.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 7, 6:30 P. M.—On the open board this evening wheat was active at $1@1 48⅝ for No. 2 spring, seller June ranging from $1 48⅝ to $1 52⅝, and closing very strong at $1 52 bid.

Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday Coroner West concinded the inquests in the cases of the two unfortunate men, Johnston and Cavanaugh, who were killed on Monday by the falling of a wall. In each case a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

VETERAN'S REUNION.

Meeting of the Army of the Potomac Society in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 7.—The fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac began in this city to-day. The weather is fair and the attendance large, including several prominent Generals. Flags were displayed on the public and many private buildings in honor of the occasion. At half-past ten this morning the members of the Society formed in column, with Generals Hooker, Burnside, Meade and others in carriages, headed by bands of music, and marched to Case Hall. General Hooker, President of the Society, occupied the chair. After prayer by Chaplain William Earnshaw, the veterans were welcomed by Mayor Pittman, on behalf of the citizens of Cleveland. General Stuart L. Woodford, of New York, then delivered the regular annual oration. It was able and eloquent, and elicited frequent and enthusiastic applause. Gen. Phil. Sheridan arrived during the progress of the address, and his entrance into the hall was the signal for a general outburst of applause. At the conclusion of the oration, General Hooker introduced Edmund C. Stedman, who recited a poem written for the occasion, entitled "Gettysburg," which was well received. After the poem Generals Burnside, Meade, Sheridan, Custar, Fairchild, Wright, Robinson, Sickel, Devine and Keizer were called upon, and responded in brief and appropriate remarks. General Hooker read a letter from President Grant, in which the President regrets being unable to attend the reunion owing to official business. The reading of the letter was received with great applause. The Memorial Committee met this afternoon for further time to prepare their report, which was granted. The Society then proceeded to the election of officers. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Gen. A. E. Burnside, President; Gen. G. H. P. Sharp, Recording Secretary; Gen. Wm. C. Church; Corresponding Secretary; Gen. Henry E. Davis, Treasurer. A number of Vice Presidents were also elected. A resolution was adopted by the Society urging Congress to take speedy and favorable action on the amendment of the act relative to national cemeteries, so that the volunteers and sailors of the late war may have the privilege of being buried by the side of their companions in arms.

The next meeting of the Society will be held at New Haven, Conn.

To-morrow a meeting of the Society of the Sixth and Ninth Cavalry Corps and the National Encampment of the G. A. R. will be held.

EARTHQUAKES.

Some Curious Stories About the Manifestations of Electricity in California.

The Inyo (Cal.) *Independent*, of April 20, relates these singular circumstances:

"Scientific men everywhere are busy in investigating the cause of those terrible convulsions of the earth—earthquakes, and there is a faint hope that something of value may be deduced from their inquiries. It seems to be generally conceded that electricity in some form is the prime cause of these movements of the earth. It is difficult to form any idea, or person, possessing the necessary scientific attainments, will pay this section a visit. No better place or opportunity was ever presented to the American scientists to investigate these phenomena on their own soil than this country has afforded during the past two or three weeks. For the information of such we will mention a few facts, mainly relating to electrical phenomena that have occurred within our knowledge. A few days after the big shock, so called at Cerro Gordo, very loud thunder was heard during a violent snow storm. With the exception of the snow, the same thing occurred here, and, perhaps, at other places in the valley. This is remarkable, because almost incessant. Immediately following the great shock, men whose judgment and veracity are beyond question, while sitting on the ground near the Eclipse Mine, saw the mountains on both sides of this Inyo Mountains but a half mile distant. These flames, observed in several places, waved to and fro, apparently clear of the ground, like vast torches. They continued for only a few minutes. In this section day last week, while one of the proprietors was running a large number of sheets of flatcap paper through a job-press, these sheets, after leaving the press, were drawn by the movements of the operator's hand, as a strong magnet would affect iron filings. When his hand was near them the whole pile, or at least a number of them from the top, seemed to float in the air like tissue paper in a slight breeze. The top sheet would raise at each end up to the hand when held four inches above it, and this motion would be imparted to those from the others. At times during the night sparks of fire were repeatedly emitted from a woolen shawl on being touched by the hand. At Silver Range Mill, located at an altitude of nearly 8,000 feet above the sea, the following occurrence was noted by Harry Clawson and P. J. Boyle. The former was sitting in front of his knee within about three inches of a cast iron stove, felt a peculiar numbing sensation, and, supposing his limbs were 'asleep,' essayed to shake them into life again. As soon as his hand touched his knee he felt a shock, and immediately after and for a number of seconds a stream of fire ran between both knees and the stove. On the night of the 4th inst. a party of men who had an opportunity of knowing, state that the item going the rounds to the effect that no movement of the earth was observable 300 feet under ground, in the mines, is not correct. At Cerro Gordo, and also at the Eclipse Mine, the rocking motion was distinctly observed, especially in the timbering. Small particles of rock would fall, and in both places the miners went to the surface in alarm, but at Cerro Gordo they soon resumed work as before. No subsequent shock has been remarked at that depth.

Japanese Money in San Francisco.

The last China steamer brought to San Francisco $2,000,000 in Japanese coin, sent here to be put in shape for recoinage. It will be remembered that about $1,000,000 in these coins were sent there about a year ago for the same purpose. There are about $50,000,000 of coinage in Japan. The gold coins there are called Nibos. Some time ago the government of Japan adopted a new style of currency, closely resembling in size, shape and value the coins of the United States. It was decided to call in the Nibos for recoinage. On investigating the subject, however, it was found that with the limited refining works of Japan it would take four or five years to accomplish the object. Negotiations were then opened with the Bank of California and the San Francisco refinery for the refining of $20,000,000 of these Japanese coins, which are to be sent at the rate of $2,000,000 per steamer. These coins are flat pieces of gold, about an inch long and half an inch wide, containing twenty per cent of silver, and valued fifty-three cents. They are done up in small paper packages and subsequently packed in strong boxes. The labor required in removing the paper from the packages is immense. The coins must be returned in fine gold bars of about 900 fine, all alloyed and ready to be converted into coin. The silver extracted therefrom will be returned in fine silver bars ready for coinage. In anticipation of the arrival of the first steamer, the Bank of California advanced $500,000 in fine gold by the last China steamer. An invoice of 250 carboys of acid was also sent by the same steamer for the use of the refinery. Heretofore, the Japanese have a mint at Hiogo, and can turn out new coins as fast as the old ones are called in. The adoption of a currency substantially American by the Japanese Government is a long step in the interests of commerce and civilization.

OUT of Michigan cometh a romance. Mr. Holland, a young farmer of integrity and thrift, had gradually accumulated the sum of $3,000, and was on the point of marrying Miss Bingley, when, one day, the couple overheard by a ramble, they were discussing the young lady's pegs, who sternly ordered Holland to have no further intercourse with the family. The next day Holland was arrested for horse-stealing, the complainant being Mr. Bingley, and after a short trial was convicted on circumstantial evidence, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The years wore away slowly, and finally the term expired. Weary and heart-broken, Holland proceeded, in the course of his aimless wanderings, to Cleveland where he met his former betrothed, now an orphan. She had remained true to her lover, and never deemed him guilty of the crime charged to him. The long-separated couple were married, and immediately took their way to Kansas.

CITY MATTERS

Letters Held for Postage, May 7th, 1872.

	Cents.
Chase, Shears & Co., Leetonia, Ohio	3
C. C. Cochran, Sioux City, Iowa	3
J. R. Dougherty, Indiana, Pa	1
Dr. V. Durland, Hartford, Conn	3
J. Caldwell, Eichbaum, Lititz, Lancaster Co., Pa	3
A. R. Erfmann, Washington, D. C	3
James Horan, New York	3
Lorenz Chas. Kiefer, Toledo, Ohio	3
H. Lyman, Cleveland, Ohio	3
David Lee, Oil City, Pa	3
F. & J. May & Marshall, New York	3
A. C. McIntzer, East Brady, Pa	1
J. S. McIlhsanin, Altoona, Pa	3
W. D. Patterson, Fairy Farm, Pa	3
S. C. Purvis & Co., Butler, Pa	1
L. M. W. Speers, Belle Vernon, Pa	3
Street & Smith, New York	3
H. Seifert, East Birmingham, Pa	3
James Sloan, Baltimore, Md	3
Mrs. Jennie Stewart, Allegheny City, Pa	3
Mrs. Mary Stah, Baltimore, Md	3
Miss Eva Thomas, Centerville, Iowa	3
W. S. Young, Philadelphia, Pa	3

JOHN H. STEWART, Postmaster.

Election of Officers.

Yesterday the Second annual election of officers of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company was held with the following result:

President—George H. Thurston, Pittsburgh.

Directors—Ed. Jay Allen, Pittsburgh; Wm. Varnum, Pittsburgh; Robert J. Anderson, Pittsburgh; Mark W. Watson, Pittsburgh; Wm. G. Johnston, Pittsburgh; James L. Shaw, Philadelphia; F. V. Beisel, Philadelphia; Mark Allen, Chicago; J. W. Dayton; Wm. Taussig, St. Louis; J. W. Wier, Harrisburg; John W. Ellis, Cincinnati; A. O. Brannin, Louisville.

The election was unanimous there being no opposition to the above ticket.

Election of Officers.

Yesterday there was a meeting of the Monongahela Water Company at which the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, J. P. Fears. Directors, B. F. Jones, Jas. H. Sweet, M. W. Watson, Alex. Chambers, C. J. Schnitz, John O. Phillips, Jas. Marshall and Thos. B. Atterbury.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting Last Night.

Last night the Council of Birmingham held a regular monthly meeting.

Members present—Myers, Doyle, Duncan, Kerr, Ward, Miller, Schwarm, Conway, Zeifel and Burgess Salisbury.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Dr. Kerr, of the Finance Committee, reported a balance in the treasury of $1,617 21. The Committee, since the last meeting, have negotiated a loan of $4,000 to pay off indebtedness. Approved.

Mr. Doyle suggested the placing of a fountain in the center of the Market House.

Mr. Robinson, the contractor, proposed to erect a fountain at his own expense, provided Council get water in the center of the market house. Referred to Building Committee, with power to act.

The bond of Daniel Berg, tax collector, to the amount of $20,000, was read and approved.

Mr. Zeifel, of the Street Committee, moved that the Borough regulator be instructed to locate and fix the grade on Water street, and make the grades on streets running to the river of a good grade. Referred to special committee.

Plugs were also ordered in the following places: Seventeenth street and Private alley; Seventeenth and Coal Hill streets; Fourteenth and Bingham streets; Fifteenth and Neville streets; Sixth and Liberty streets; Eighth and Bingham streets; Devine and Keizer were called upon, and responded in brief and appropriate remarks. General Hooker read a letter from President Grant, in which the President regrets being unable to attend the reunion owing to official business. The reading of the letter was received with great applause. The Memorial Committee met this afternoon for further time to prepare their report, which was granted. The Society then proceeded to the election of officers. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Gen. A. E. Burnside, President; Gen. G. H. P. Sharp, Recording Secretary; Gen. Wm. C. Church; Corresponding Secretary; Gen. Henry E. Davis, Treasurer. A number of Vice Presidents were also elected. A resolution was adopted by the Society urging Congress to take speedy and favorable action on the amendment of the act relative to national cemeteries, so that the volunteers and sailors of the late war may have the privilege of being buried by the side of their companions in arms.

The next meeting of the Society will be held at New Haven, Conn.

To-morrow a meeting of the Society of the Sixth and Ninth Cavalry Corps and the National Encampment of the G. A. R. will be held.

EARTHQUAKES.

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L. M. W. Speers, Belle Vernon, Pa	3
Street & Smith, New York	3
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The bond of Daniel Berg, tax collector, to the amount of $20,000, was read and approved.

Dr. Kerr reported the bill authorizing the issue of $50,000 worth of Birmingham borough bonds, in accordance with the act just passed by the Legislature. Dr. K. moved that $20,000 worth of the bonds be issued to liquidate the present indebtedness.

The Burgess offered an amendment increasing the present issue to $30,000.

Dr. Kerr accepted the amendment. Carried.

Ex-Wharfmaster Evans reported collections to the amount of $101 25. Accepted.

Mr. Zeifel, of the Street Committee, moved that the Borough regulator be instructed to locate and fix the grade on Water street, and make the grades on streets running to the river of a good grade. Referred to special committee.

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